

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN

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WHILE IT IS THE FULL INTENTION OF THE EDITORS TO ALLOW THE LARGEST LIBERTY TO CONTRIBUTE, IT MUST BE UNDERSTOOD THAT WE DO NOT THEREBY ENDORSE THEIR OPINIONS, OR ARE IN ANY SENSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEM.

NEWS ITEMS, NOTICES AND REPORTS MUST BE SENT TO THE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY EVENING OF EACH WEEK, IF THEY ARE TO APPEAR IN THE CURRENT NUMBER.

TRANSIENT NOTICES, FIFTY CENTS FOR RIGHT LINES, EACH INSERTION. FOR LARGER SPACE AND PERMANENT RATES, APPLY AS ABOVE.

The St. John Crowd.

We printed last week a communication, in which the editors of this paper are taken to task for having expressed the opinion that "the prohibitionists cared nothing for the tariff, as between it and an opportunity to exhibit their fanaticism and bigotry," and in view of the mischief which that party aided to accomplish in the recent election, for expressing the wish to "see the St. John crowd retired to obscurity."

Our correspondent also asserts that "the prohibitionists are men of conviction and principle, and that at least seventy-five per cent of them are Christians and voted that ticket only after seeking divine guidance," and therefore he insists that the prohibitionists have not forfeited their claim upon the Republican party for its aid in advancing the cause of temperance throughout the land.

The position which the CITIZEN has taken in dealing with the prohibition party as a factor in national politics has been stated so often that there is no reason for repeating it now, and we utterly fail to find anything in the views presented in that communication which should lead us either to modify or abandon that position.

In judging of the motives of the prohibitionists in nominating a national ticket, we cannot agree with our critic, but by every rule of common sense and fairness we have the right to assume and to assert that they intended to accomplish the results which in fact did follow as the consequence of their action, that is, the defeat of the Republican candidates. We know that they would not have succeeded in doing this, but for the aid of the Independents and all the other disaffection which went to produce that result, but they did what they could and with out them the election of Cleveland was impossible.

Now let us judge them by their acts:

No attempt was made to secure a large vote for St. John in any of the strong Democratic States, but their operations were confined to those States where a large vote for St. John would prove injurious to the Republican party, and their principle efforts were put forth in the close States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, where Cleveland needed the most help.

Does this look like an honest attempt by men of Christian convictions and principles to advance the cause of temperance and morality in this country?

Is all the Union temperate and moral except New York, New Jersey and Connecticut?

But further than this, it is admitted on all sides that there was not the slightest chance of St. John securing the electoral vote of even one State, and further still, it is admitted that if St. John were seated in the Presidential chair he would be utterly powerless to restrain the sale of liquor in any part of the country, and it is everywhere conceded that the needed legislation for such a purpose must be had from the several States, and that, in this way alone, has the sale of liquor been restricted by means of political action.

Now did the prohibitionists make any serious attempt to elect any members of their party to the legislature in these States where their efforts for St. John were so earnestly put forth? If so, we fail to discover it.

We are not aware that any prohibition candidate was nominated for the legislature in this county and we know that none was named in our own district, and yet, we believe, there is no district in East Jersey where the temperance sentiment is stronger than in the first district of Essex County.

The fact is, that the St. John crowd made no use of the means by which their cause might have been advanced, but spent all their force where they could most injure the Republican party.

Their leaders have admitted this, and have declared that they meant to teach the Republicans a lesson they would not soon forget. Well, we have learned the lesson and we do not propose to forget it for a while. We intend that the prohibitionists shall reap as they have sown. If

they acted in bad faith and deliberately chose to injure the cause of temperance in order to punish the Republican party for its refusal to introduce a prohibitory plank in their platform, they may not be "bigots" and "fanatics," but in our opinion they are something very much worse.

But if, on the other hand, they were "actuated" by these motives, but with all purity and honesty, both of conviction and purpose, desired to advance the cause of temperance, believing that they had divine guidance for the course which they pursued, then, we say, that a condition of mind which would induce a Republican prohibitionist to inflict a mortal wound upon the party which contains within its ranks three-fourths of the temperance vote of this country, and to devote all his influence towards aiding and placing the solid South in power, utterly ignoring the tariff, civil service and other great issues, is the strongest proof of bigotry and fanaticism.

If the cause of temperance is to be advanced by means of political agencies, it will be when the St. John crowd have been retired to obscurity and men of broader views have come to the front, who will have wisdom enough to direct their efforts towards accomplishing something in the various States, and who will perceive that the nomination of a Presidential ticket cannot aid them, but will surely cast down their friends and exalt their enemies.

Emotional Reform.

There seems to be some doubt in the minds of some of our readers as to whether we believe in temperance reform. We hasten to dispel this doubt. We do believe most thoroughly in the need of temperance reform and we would aid that reform in all possible ways. But we certainly do not believe in all the means used to accomplish that reform, and we best show our love for the cause by showing the mistake in using such means.

There are two channels and only two channels through which a permanent reform of a man's habits or character can be worked, one through his spiritual nature, vincting him of sin and converting his soul; the other through his reason, convincing him of the danger of intemperance and the need of reform. If the reformed drunkard have neither religion nor reason to aid him he falls at the first turn of his old appetite. It is precisely because our modern temperance reformers use neither of these channels, but try to take the short cut through the emotional nature that we do not support them. The modern theory seems to be that a man's signature to the pledge is the chief thing to be desired, and in a moment of excitement it is secured. We do not believe that signing the pledge, unless it be the result of a conviction of the understanding or a conversion of the soul, is of the least practical benefit to a man. On the contrary, we think it a positive injury, for, quickly broken, it loses the force it would have if properly obtained.

Conversion of the soul or conviction of the understanding is a slow process, perhaps too slow for our enthusiastic friends, but it is the only way in which permanent good can be accomplished, and we advise them to consider whether here as elsewhere it is not better to be slow and sure rather than hasty and uncertain.

Political Pessimism.

Lights and shadows chase each other through the world, neither entirely overcoming the other, and each yielding to the other's pressure. The gay and romping children, and the grave and serious man, the Mark Tapleys and the Cassandras, are everywhere. Not an event occurs but some one sees in it the presage of a future millennium, or the danger of an impending woe. Even after the event has passed into history, judgments differ quite as seriously, as though even experience were a lame and uncertain teacher.

Before and during the war of the rebellion a large minority of the people proclaimed it unwise, if not altogether ruinous. When the smoke of battle had cleared away, and slavery was seen to be dead, past hope of resurrection, the utter ruin of the South and the impoverishment of the North was gloomily prophesied. Yet both prospered. Business revived, manufactures increased, an immense system of railroads was completed, population advanced, with a vast extension of popular education, and commerce reached a height which dwarfed the most favored years of the past. The war had left us with many burdens, vast debts, and unredeemable currency, and dangerous political problems. The pessimists were sure each of these in turn would disrupt the country. Their fears were not realized. More than half the debt had been paid; the currency has been placed upon a sound basis, with a better system of banking than was ever before known; the problems of reconstruction and of education are being slowly but surely solved. Yet our friends still wear sackcloth and ashes, and go mourning through the street, actually lamenting the payment of the debt, the stability of the currency, the vast progress of the country in industrial resources, and demanding that it retrace its steps to the troubles of the past.

Messrs. John Sherman and John A. Logan did indeed caution the country against sudden contraction of the currency; but when the time came both supported a proper measure of resumption, which brought the country slowly but surely, and without jar, to a sound financial basis.

Their fears were honest, but did not deter them from doing what was right.

Contraction is by no means the only cause for business reverses, is shown by the fact that before 1873 no such contraction had taken place for several years, and the country was in a state of prosperity. Further fact following 1873, the year of specie resumption, the increase of wealth in the country was prodigious; and still further, that to-day, when stagnation is again upon us, money is so plenty in New York as to bring only 2 1/2 per cent interest, while in London it is worth more than 4 per cent.

Contraction will not account for everything, nor is inflation the cure for all the ills of the body politic. No one can blame out of existence the nation, its resources, or its history. Philosophers may talk of ideal systems, and show their contempt for parties or their principles. Full stomachs and warm bodies can endure much false political doctrine.

To the people, however, whose lot it is to struggle, to toil, and to suffer, the questions of honest money, good wages, and a stable government, are of inestimable importance. We do not agree with those who look forward to the coming Democratic administration with dread. Our faith in the patriotism and wisdom of our statesmen is still unshaken. The advantages of a sound currency, a wise banking system, a tariff giving protection to American labor, will not be surrendered without a struggle. The discussion before the people is but transferred to our halls of legislation, to be brought back again, if necessary, for a further and final appeal. Meanwhile, let us not close our eyes to the fact that solvency is better than debt, and that gold and silver, the money of the world, are the only sound basis for banking or currency.

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Will convene on every consecutive Tuesday, commencing on October 7th, 1884. Ladies Primary Class at 11 o'clock, a. m.; Junior Primary Class at 3 o'clock, p. m.; Family Union Class at 4 o'clock, p. m.; Ladies' Waltz Class at 7 o'clock, p. m.; Gentlemen's Primary Class at 8 o'clock, p. m.; Ladies and Gentlemen at 9 o'clock, p. m. A Class for the practice of German for Ladies and Gentlemen is now forming—all for Ladies, Misses and Masters.

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Carefully corrected up to date.

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